

WEA

5. Defect; failing.
If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so save him. *Bacon.*
Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Addison's Spectator.*
WEAKSIDE. *n. f.* [*weak and side.*] Foible; deficiency; infirmity.
This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his *weakside*. *L'Estrange.*
Their application to trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their *weakside* in their last attempts. *Temple.*
- WEAL.** *n. f.* [*pelan, Saxon; wealust, Dutch.*]
1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakespeare.*
As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*
Thine, and of all thy sons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware!
Ireland ought to be considered, not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*
2. Republick; state; publick interest.
Blood hath been shed
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral *weal*. *Shakespeare.*
How shall the mule, from such a monarch steal
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal*. *Pope.*
WEAL. *n. f.* [*palan, Saxon.*] The mark of a stripe.
Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*
WEAL away. *interj.* Alas. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
WEALD. *Wald, Wald.* Whether singly or jointly signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon *weald*. *Gilson.*
WEALTH. *n. f.* [*palco, rich, Saxon.*] Riches; money, or precious goods.
In desert hast thine habitation,
And these rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right uisance. *Fa. Queen.*
I should forge
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,
Destroying them for *wealth*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I wish thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,
Both bodily and ghostly health:
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;
For much of either may undo thee. *Bishop Corbet.*
Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*
WEALTHILY. *adv.* [*from wealthily.*] Richly.
I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua. *Shakespeare.*
WEALTHINESS. *n. f.* [*from wealthily.*] Richness.
WEALTHY. *adj.* [*from wealthily.*] Rich; opulent; abundant.
If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. *Spenser.*
I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,
Ere three days pass. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
My speculations, when sold single, like cherries upon the stick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after some time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addison's Spectator.*
Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*
TO WEAN. *v. a.* [*penan, Saxon.*]
1. To put from the breast; to ab lactate.
She was *weaned* when it did taste the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool to see it fall out with the dug. *Shakespeare.*
I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Pf.*
In *weaning* young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*
A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To withdraw from any habit or desire.
Here the place whose pleasant sight,
From other shades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenser.*
I rather *wean* me from despair,
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakespeare.*
Seriously reflect on the happy state he shall most certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himself from these worldly impediments here that clog his soul's flight. *Digby.*
Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were still present. *Stillingsfleet.*
There the coarse cake, and homely hucks of beans,
From pamp'ring riot the young stomach *weans*. *Dryden.*
They were intended by the Author of our being, to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

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- WEANING.** *n. f.* [*from wean.*]
1. An animal newly weaned.
Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfish sheep would catch his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanling* wist.
With that to the wood would he speed haste. *Spenser.*
To gorge the flesh of lambs and *weanling* kids,
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*
2. A child newly weaned.
WEAPON. *n. f.* [*seapon, Saxon.*] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.
The giant
Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,
For to have slain the man that on the ground did ly. *Fa. Q.*
The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword,
For I have laden me with many spoils,
Using no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Touch me with noble anger;
O let not *weapons* water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
His foes, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*
With his full force he whid'd it first around,
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;
And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden's Æn.*
WEAPONED. *adj.* [*from weapon.*] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.
In what fort, so ill *weaponed*, could you achieve this enterprise?
Both the combatants entered, appalled only in their doubts
And hopes, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger. *Hayward.*
WEAPONLESS. *adj.* [*from weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed.
Ran on embattl'd armies, clad in iron,
And *weaponless* himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*
WEAPONSAVE. *n. f.* [*weapon and save.*] A fave which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.
That the sympathetick powder and the *weaponsave* constantly perform what is promised of them, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*
TO WEAR. *v. a.* Preterite *wore*, participle *worn*. [*sepan, Saxon.*]
1. To waste with use or time.
O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to show himself a young gallant so artificially, that one being *worn* off, a fresh should succeed to the number of five. *Peacock.*
Waters *wear* the fiones.
An hasty word, or an indiscreet action does not presently dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still found at heart; and so outgrow and *wear* off their little distempers. *South's Sermons.*
They have had all advantages to the making them wife unto salvation, yet suffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all those rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*
'Tis time must *wear* it off; but I must go. *Dryden.*
No differences of age, tempers, or education can *wear* it out, and set any considerable number of men free from it. *Thilston's Sermons.*
Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life he was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. *Addison's Spectator.*
2. To consume tediously.
What masks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shakespeare.*
In most places, their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the residue they *wear* out at coits and kayles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Wifely and best men full oft beguill'd,
With goodness princip'd, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days. *Milton.*
To his name infern'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*
Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellow into right. *Dryden.*
3. To carry appendant to the body.
This pale and angry rose
Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Why

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- Why art thou angry?
That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,
Who *wears* not honestly. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
What is this
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
I am the first-born son of him, that last
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakespeare.*
Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold.
Ere d the putting off
These troublesome disguises which we *wear*. *Milton.*
He ask'd what arms the swarthy Memnon wore;
What troops he landed. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*
This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore. *Pope.*
4. To exhibit in appearance.
Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*
5. To affect by degrees.
Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us.
A man who has any relish for true writing, from the masterly strokes of a great author on every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Addison's Spectator.*
6. To *wear* out. To harass.
He shall *wear* out the fairs. *Dan. vii. 25.*
7. To *wear* out. To waste or destroy by use.
This very reverent lecher, quite *worn* out
With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*
TO WEAR. *v. n.*
1. To be wasted with use or time.
Thou wilt surely *wear* away. *Ecc. viii. 18.*
In those who have lost their light when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear* out. *Lake.*
2. To be tediously spent.
Thus *wore* out night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-hell, high tow'ring to decry
The Morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*
3. To pass by degrees.
If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears* off; and inclination will easily learn to flight light fears. *Lake.*
The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear* off, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers's Sermons.*
WEAR. *n. f.* [*from wear.*]
1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.
It was the enchantment of her riches
That made m' apply 'y' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conscience. *Hudibras.*
2. [*pen, Saxon; a fen; German, a mound.*] A dam to shut up and raise the water, often written *wear* or *wier*.
They will force themselves through flood *wears*, or over *wears*, hedges or slips in the water. *Walton's Angler.*
WEARD. *n. f.* *Ward*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *weardan*, to ward or keep. *Gib.*
WEARER. *n. f.* [*from wear.*] One who has any thing appendant to his person.
The celestial habits, and the reverence
Of the grave *wearers*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not have't to-day. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Cowls, hoods and habits with their *wearers* toll,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*
Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*
We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer*. *Addison on Italy.*
WEARING. *n. f.* [*from wear.*] Cloaths.
Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shakespeare.*
WEARINESS. *n. f.* [*from weary.*]
1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.
Come, our stomachs
Will make what's homely favour; *weariness*
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long night by taking water.
Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it.
To full bows each other they provoke;
At length, with *weariness* and wine oppress'd,
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*
2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.
The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

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3. Impatience of any thing.
4. Tediousness.
WEARISOME. *adj.* [*I believe from wean, Saxon; a quagmire.*]
Boggy; watery.
A garment over-rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill disposed bodies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
WEARISOMELY. *adv.* [*from weary.*] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.
The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know.
These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*. *Shakespeare.*
Troops came to the army the day before, harass'd with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*
Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune in suits. *Bacon.*
Shrinking up, or stretching out are *wearisome* positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Drown.*
This must be our task
In heav'n, this our delight; how *wearisome*
Eternity to spend, in worship paid
To whom we hate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Satiety from all things else doth come.
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome*. *Denham.*
WEARISOMENESS. *n. f.* [*from wearisome.*]
1. The quality of tiring.
2. The state of being cally tired.
A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newfangledness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness*. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
TO WEARY. *v. a.* [*from the adjective.*]
1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.
Peter that the enemy seek us;
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,
Doing himself offence. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*
The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Ecc. ii. 13.*
Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd*. *Milton.*
Sea would be pools without the brushing air,
To curl the waves; and sure some little care
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*
You have already *weary'd* fortune so,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But fits all breathless. *Dryden.*
It would not be difficult to continue a paper by refusing the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the lame thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. To make impatient of continuance.
I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Should the government be *weary'd* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addison.*
3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.
Must ring all her wiles,
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries; the forcea'd not day nor night
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*
WEARY. *adj.* [*peruz, Saxon; waeren, to be tired, Dutch.*]
1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.
Fair Phoebeus 'gan decline, in haste,
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*
Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms,
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakespeare.*
I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd.
Have we no wine here? *Shakespeare.*
An old man broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*
Let us not be *weary* in well-doing.
Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy;
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made sorrow and despair attend for d-ath. *Dryden.*
2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.
The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*
My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*
3. Desirous to discontinue.
See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the seas. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
4. Weary;